

LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA.

RAJPUTANA CENTRAL INDIA AND AJMERE-
MERWARA.

[First, Rough, List of Languages.]



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NOTE

The following pages represent the results of the first stage of the Linguistic Survey of India, so far as it relates to the Rajputana, Ajmere-Merwara and Central India. It is the first, or rough list of languages spoken in these Areas. It has been prepared from returns sent to me by the States concerned through their Political Officers, supplemented by such information as I have been able to collect.

An examination of the List will show that it is composed of two parts. In the first part, languages are arranged according to Local Areas. Each Local Area is taken in order, and each Language spoken in it, together with the estimated number of speakers, is stated, family by family, as it occurs.

In Rajputana the Local Area is the State, while in Central India, in this following the Census of 1891, it is the Political Agency. This difference of system has been rendered necessary by local conditions. In Rajputana, as a rule, each State consists of one compact tract, which can conveniently be treated, for the purposes of the Survey, as an independent unit. In Central India, on the contrary, it is impossible to deal with some of the large States in this way. Each consists of a number of tracts of varying size, scattered over widely distant parts of the country. The only feasible unit was the Political Agency. In Ajmere-Merwara, the Local Area is the District.

The names of some languages are printed in black type. These are those which may be called indigenous to the Local Area. The others are those which are spoken by non-domiciled immigrants. Our affair is principally with the languages belonging to the first category.

The second part is like a reversing dictionary. Here we have languages arranged according to Family and Group, and under each dialect is recorded the name of each Local Area in which it is spoken. In each case the localities in which the dialect is indigenous are distinguished from those in which it is spoken by non-domiciled immigrants.

These Lists are being prepared with as great regard for accuracy as is possible, but they have the defects of their origin. The original returns have been prepared by persons with local knowledge, but who do not pretend to be Philologists. They may be taken as representing what intelligent local people consider to be the languages of their own neighbourhood. They give names, but they are names, only. We are told that Hindūstānī is spoken in such and such a place, but we are not told what is meant by the word "Hindūstānī." It may be the language which Europeans call Hindūstānī, but it may be something else.

Several instances illustrating this difficulty have come to light during the preparation of the Lists of other parts of India, and two may be mentioned here as examples. If anything has been hitherto considered as a proved fact in Indian philology, it is that the language known as Gōndī belongs to the Dravidian family. As such it has been entered in the Census Report, and no one ever doubted the correctness of the entry. But "Gōndī" is an Indian word, and must be translated in the sense in which it is used by the persons from whom it was borrowed. To them it means the language spoken by

people of the Gōnd tribe and nothing more. If a Gōnd speaks broken Hindī, instead of the ancestral language of his tribe, that Hindī is called "Gōndī," and as such has been entered in Census Reports. There are many thousands of Gōnds who have abandoned their ancestral language, and who now speak a barbarous Hindī. In many cases this has been returned to me by local officers as Gōndī, and it will be necessary to test every entry regarding that language, in order to see if the language referred to belongs to the Dravidian or to the Aryan Family.

Again in the local returns, more than two hundred thousand people have been entered as speaking "Kōch" in the Province of Bengal. Only 4,493 persons are entered as speaking "Kōch" in the Bengal Census Report. It still remains to find out if these two hundred thousand people actually speak the well-known Tibeto-Burman language called Kōch, or if the local officers meant by this name merely a bastard form of Bengali spoken by members of the Kōch tribe.

The decision of these and similar questions is a matter for experts, and it is to provide experts with materials for coming to a decision, and thus to render the Survey complete and of scientific value, that the second portion of the scheme, the collection and editing of specimens of the languages mentioned in the List, has been approved of by Government.

It will, I hope, be understood that while I lay stress on the incomplete nature of this List, I do not in any way wish to appear to belittle the assistance which I have received from the officials of the various States, and from the various Political Agents. On the contrary, I owe a heavy debt of gratitude to them for the kindly readiness with which my requests were met in almost every case, and for the completeness with which the returns, purporting as they did only to represent the opinion of non-experts, were furnished.

In many cases, the names given in this rough list will be found to differ from those originally given in the return sent by State officials. This is due to the necessity of having uniformity of nomenclature throughout. The chief difficulty has been experienced in arranging the many dialects and the six or seven languages usually grouped together under the general names of Hindī and Urdū. Under these names, the Census of 1891 includes all the Aryan languages spoken between Gujarat and Bengal, and between the Himalayas and the Marāthī-speaking districts of the Deccan. Pending the completion of the survey, I have provisionally classed these languages under two main groups, an East-Central and a West-Central. I have distributed the following languages amongst these groups —

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| East-Central
<i>Central Group</i> | Bihārī. (This includes a portion of the 'Purbī' of the east of the North-Western Provinces, and the allied dialects of the neighbouring districts of Bihār) |
| | Baghēlbandī. (This name explains itself) |
| | Chhattīsgarhī. |
| | Eastern Hindī. (This includes the rest of 'Purbī' and the Baiswārī and Awadhī of Oudh and the adjoining districts) |
| West-Central
<i>Western Group</i> | Western-Hindī. (This includes all the dialects of the west of the North-Western Provinces, of which Braj Bhāshā may be taken as the type. It includes also the Urdū and Hindūstānī spoken in the towns and by Musalmāns) |
| | Bundēlkhandī. (This name explains itself) |
| | Rājasthānī. (This includes the dialects of Rājputānā, such as Māwārī, Mār-wārī, Jaipurī, Māl-wī, and the like.) |

I hope it will be understood that this is not put forward as a final classification. Some classification was necessary, and the one given above is the best which I could find from the materials at my disposal. It is not original, and is nearly the same as that hitherto accepted by admitted authorities on confessedly imperfect materials.

We next come to the difficult question of dialect. The difficulty mainly consists in this, that, as observed by Mr Ballie in the Census Report for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if we want to get the name of a dialect, we must, as a rule, inquire outside, and not inside, the dialect-area. There is also the fact that dialects are not separated by hard lines, but insensibly merge into each other. For these reasons many of the State returns on which the rough list is based, simply gave 'Hindūstānī,' or some such name, for the local 'bōli,' when it had a well-known distinct name in other localities where it was not spoken. I have therefore adopted the following principle in naming, provisionally, the dialect of each Local Area. When the dialect has been named in the local return, I have usually given that name. When it has not been given, I have endeavoured to find out what it is called elsewhere, and have provisionally adopted that name for the purpose of this rough list. When neither of these means was available, I had to suggest a name myself. This nomenclature is, of course, only provisional.

I hope that, with the aid of the specimens which will now be collected, it will ultimately be possible to make a correct classification of the languages of the Rajputana and Central India. In the meantime, I shall gladly welcome any criticisms to which the nomenclature which I have now given may be subjected.

There is one other point. In dividing out dialects, I have had more than once to make estimates of the number of people speaking certain of them. Criticisms and corrections of such estimates will also be gladly welcomed.

A summary of the results of this List will be found on the last page. It will be seen that, in the area dealt with in this volume seventy-eight dialects and fourteen languages have been catalogued. It is probable that these numbers will be somewhat reduced by striking out names of dialects which are recorded twice over under different appellations, but, even allowing for this, the List will give an idea of the extraordinary diversity of speech which prevails in the Indian Empire.

GEORGE A. GRIERSON

SIMLA, }
The 29th October 1898

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PART I.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

ACCORDING TO

LOCALITY.

Residency—MEYWAR

State—MEYWAR.

Population (1891) 1,727,899, plus 14,489
unenumerated Bhils Total 1,862,328

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE

Family	LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE		Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS.
	Group.	Language.			
Indo Aryan . .	Western West-Central	Rājasthānī	Mēwārī	1,300,000	The main language of the State
" .	"	"	Māwārī (Kharāri)	145,000	Spoken in the Kharār, the hilly district to the north east of the State, west of the Jakhpur hills. It extends into the neighbouring portions of Jeypore and Bundi, and is peopled chiefly by Minās
"	"	Gujarātī	Not specified	15,000	Spoken by Bohras, Gujarātī Mōohis, Pārakhs, Nāgar Brāhmins, Andich Brāhmins, and other immigrants from Gujarāt
"	"	"	Vāgdi . . .	280,000	Spoken by Bhils and other inhabitants of the south-western hilly tract of the State
" .	"	"	Bhīlī	101,500	Figures estimated by deducting the figures for Vāgdi from the total Bhil population (381,525) of the State
"	"	Western Hindi	Brāj Bhāshā	5,000	Spoken by immigrants at Nāthdwār, Kānkroḥ, and Udaipur
Other Languages	"	"	.	15,828	These figures are, except in the case of Bhīlī, all local estimates. Those for "Other Languages" are excessive, but there is no means of controlling them
TOTAL				1,862,328	

2.

Population (1891) 126,043, plus 25,598 unenumerated Bhils. Total 211,641

Residency—MEYWAR States—BANSWARA AND KUSHALGARH.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE.				Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family	Group.	Language				
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Gujarāṭī		Vāgḍī	74,900	
"	"	"		Bhīlī	136,700	Spoken by Bhils
Other Languages					41	
				Total	211,641	The above figures are based on local estimates

3.

Population (1891) 98,448, plus 66,952 unenumerated Bhils Total 165,400

State—DUNGARPUR.

Residency—MEYWAR

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE				Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Family	Group.	Language				
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Gujarāṭī		Vāgḍī	98,000	No return was received from this State The Bhils spoken are therefore estimates at is assumed that the Bhils speak Bhilī, and that most of the rest of the population speak the Vāgḍī found in the adjoining State of BANSWARA
"	"	"		Bhīlī	67,000	
Other Languages					101	
				Total	165,100	

4.

Population (1891) 87,975

State—PARTABGARH.

Residency—MEYWAR

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE.			Name of dialects in current use.	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS.
Family	Group	Language.			
Indo Aryan	West-Central	Rājasthānī	Māwārī Vāḡḍī	47,000	A mixture of Māwārī and Vāḡḍī. The principal language of the State
"	"	"	Māwārī	5,000	
"	"	Gujarātī	Not specified	2,000	
"	"	"	Vāḡḍī	6,000	Described as a mixture of Gujarātī and Māwārī. Spoken by the Bhils
"	"	"	Bhīlī	26,000	The language of the Bhils, of whom there are 26,705 in the State
Other Languages	"	"	"	1,975	All the above figures are local estimates
			TOTAL	87,975	

5.
inhabitants of Sambar Jot Jundick, not included
in return for Jypore, No. 9 Total 2,528 187

Residency—WESTERN RAJPUTANA
STATES

States—MARWAR AND
MALANI

Population (1891) 2,519,833, plus 6,621

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATES			Name of dialect in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language			
Indo Aryan	West Central	Rajasthani	Marwari	1,591,100	
"	"	"	Marwari (Gadwari)	117,000	
"	"	"	Marwari (Dargwari)	86,000	
"	"	"	Marwari (Thali)	350,000	
"	"	"	Marwari Sirohi	10,000	
"	"	"	Marwari Phandari	20,500	
"	"	"	Marwari Sirohi	13,000	

Continued on page 5

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language			
Indo-Aryan	West Central	Rājasthānī	Brought forward	2,250,860	
"	"	Gujarātī	Patani .	25,500	See remarks on Mārwarī
"	"	" .	Nyār ki Boli	30,270	See remarks on Mārwarī Also spoken in the larger towns
"	"	Western Hindi	Hindustānī	85,700	Spoken by Bhils See remarks on Mārwarī Compare return for Sirōhi (No 6)
"	North-Western	Sindhi .	Tharēlī .	12,700	Spoken in the towns
"	"	" .	Sindhī-Thali	46,960	See remarks on Mārwarī Classification as Tharēlī provisional
Other Languages	"	" . . .		70,000	See remarks on Mārwarī
				1,499	Include 200 speakers of Bilōchi in Malani Pargana These figures include "Other Languages" for Jalore Owing to the ex- istence of the Sambhar Joint Jurisdiction, it has been impossible to separate these out completely
			Total	2,526,489	

G.

Residency--WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES State--SIROHI AND ABU. Population (1891) 186,025, plus 2,860 unenumerated Girāsīyās Total 188,885

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language.			
Indo Aryan	West Central	Rājasthānī	Mār-wāṛī (Sīrōhī)	161,300	The language of the State.
"	"	"	Mār-wāṛī (Bāthī)	2,000	The dialect of some of the inhabitants of Mount Abu
"	"	Gujarātī	Not specified	700	
"	"	"	Sāsth ki Bōli	6,000	Spoken in the south of the State, on the Piplanpur frontier A mixture of Mār-wāṛī and Gujarātī.
"	"	"	Girāsīyā ki Bōli or Nyār ki Bōli.	5,000	Spoken by the Girāsīyās, a wild tribe inhabiting the Bhūkhār Pergunnā Compare Return for Marwar and Malani (No 5)
"	"	Western Hindi	Hindūstani	5,000	
Other Languages	"	"	"	8,885	All the above figures are local estimates
TOTAL				188,885	

7.

Residency—WESTERN RAJPUTANĀ STATES

State—JEYSALMIR

Population (1891) 115,701

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE.			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	Remarks
Family	Group.	Language			
Indo-Aryan	West Central	Rājasthānī	Mārwārī (Thālī)	100,000	The language of the State
"	"	Gujarātī	Beldārōñ ki Bōlī	100	The language of the Beldārs or professional tank diggers. Provisionally entered as a dialect of Gujarātī
"	"	"	Gujarātī-Mārwārī	200	A corrupt Gujarātī spoken by Gujarātī Brāhmins
"	North-Western	Sindhī	Tharālī	14,990	Classed provisionally as Tharālī
"	"	"	Dhāth ki Bōlī	150	Said to be a mixture of Sindhi, Gujarātī and Mārwārī. Probably the same as the Sindhi-Thālī of Marwar, No 5
"	"	Western Panjābī	Mulānī	60	
Iranian	Eastern	Bilūchī	Not specified	200	
Other Languages	"	"	"	1	
Total				115,701	The above figures are all local estimates

Agency—BIKANIR.

State—BIKANIR.

Population (1891) 831,955.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE				Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	Remarks
Family	Group	Language				
Indo Aryan	West Central.	Rajasthani	°	Bagri .	700,000	The main language of the State. In the north east it is mixed with Marathi, the language of Hindustani in the Panjab
	"	"	"	Bikaneri .	10,000	Spoken in the centre west of the State
	"	"	"	Märwari (Räthi) .	22,000	See return for Shikhi and Abu (No 4). Described in local return as a dialect of Hindi. It is apparently a border dialect between Märwari and Hindi. Häthi is spoken in the north and north west of the State, on the border of Jalawanpur
Other Languages	"	"	"	I do not know as the		Hawäti Räthi spoken in Marwar (No 15).
	"	"	"			
Total					831,955	

Residency—JEYPORE. State—JEYPORE. Population (1891) 2,882,276, less 6,621 inhabitants of Sambhar Joint Jurisdiction, included in the return for Marwar and Malani, No 5 Remainder 2,825,655

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE			Name of dialects in current use.	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family	Group.	Language.			
Indo-Aryan	West Central	Rājasthānī	Shēkhāwāṭī	488,017	<p>There are three main dialects spoken in the Jeypore State, Shēkhāwāṭī, Jaipurī, and Dāṅḡlī. Mōwāṭī is also spoken in the isolated Nizāmat of Kot Kāsam, situated in the north of the Alwar State. Shēkhāwāṭī is spoken in the Nizāmat of that name, and closely resembles Bāḡṭī, of which it is probably a sub-dialect. Dāṅḡlī is the language of the Dāṅḡ country, or the tract broken up by ravines in the east of the State, and in the adjoining States of Karnāl and Bharatpur. It is described as a variety of Brāj Bhāṣā, and, as such, has been provisionally classed under Western Hindi. Dāṅḡ means a hill or precipice. There is another quite distinct Dāṅḡlī sub-dialect spoken in Tonk of Central India. There are many sub-dialects in the State, and in the present return an attempt has been made to sub-divide them under the main heads of Jaipurī and Dāṅḡlī. It must be understood that this sub-division is at present merely provisional, pending the examination of the specimens which will form the second stage of this survey. The figures given in the return are all local estimates.</p> <p>Taking Dāṅḡlī first, this dialect is spoken in its purity in the Hindaun Nizāmat, in the extreme east of the State, on the borders of the Bharatpur and Karnāl States. To the west of this tract, a mixture of Dāṅḡ and Jaipurī is spoken in the north of Dasa Nizāmat. Beyond this is Jaipurī. In the south of Dasa Nizāmat, we find the sub-dialect of Dāṅḡwāṭī, also bounded on the</p>
	"	"	Phundārī, Jaipurī, Kāñīn kūñī or Jhārshāhī.	790,231	
	"	"	Jaipurī (Tōṭrāwāṭī)	342,554	
	"	"	Jaipurī (Katharā)	127,957	
Carried over				1,748,759	

9(2)

Residency—JEYPORE

State—JEYPORE—*contd.*

Population (1891) 2,932,270, less 6,621 inhabitants of Sambhar Salt Jurisdiction, included in the return for Marwar and Malani, No 5 Komahinder 7,823,685)

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE.			Name of dialects in current use.	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family.	Group.	Language.			
Indo Aryan .	West Central	Rājasthānī .	Brought forward	1,718,759	<p>went by Jaipur (going south along the eastern frontier which in here the border of Kanani, we come to the sub-dialect called Kālmāl, and then to Rājāwātī. The former is spoken in Gangapur Nizāmat, and the second in Siwal Madhopur Nizāmat. At the south-east corner of the State, bounded on the east by Kanani, on the south by Kanani and Kālmāl, and on the west by the Aligarh Pargana of the State of Tonk, we find the Dāghbhāg sub-dialect, also spoken in the Siwal Madhopur Nizāmat. Rājāwātī is bounded on the north by Jaipur, and on the north-west there is a mixed dialect of Rājāwātī and Jaipur. On the west, it is bordered by the Tonk Pargana of the Tonk State, in which it is reported that Jaipur is spoken. Going along the north frontier, towards the west, after Daighbhāg, we come to the Aligarh Pargana of Tonk already mentioned, in which and in the portion of Jaipur immediately to the west the Nāgarohāl sub-dialect of Jaipur is spoken (going further west, on to the north-west corner of the State, we come to hill tract, inhabited principally by Minās, belonging partly to Meywar, partly to Bundi, and partly to Jeypore. This tract is called the Kharāwāl, and in it, a dialect of Mōwārī called Kharāwāl is spoken in the rest of the State, Jaipur is spoken in called Dhundārī* in other parts of</p>
"	"	"	Jaipurī (Chaurānī)	98,773	
"	"	"	Jaipurī (Nāgarohāl)	53,575	
"	"	"	Jaipurī-Rājāwātī	39,510	
"	"	"	Mōwārī (Kharāwāl)	59,264	
Grand total				1,990,881	

* "A range of rocky hills intersects nearly the whole of Rājasthānī, in a north-east direction and close upon its East frontier. The country on the east side of these hills is called Dhundār (a name which was formerly applied to a large part of Rājasthānī), while that to the west is called Jaipur (which includes nearly the whole of Rājasthānī), and is generally applied to the sandy country where water is only procurable at a great depth." Ballant, N. B. Journal, quoted in Elliot's *Supplemental Dictionary*, vol. I, p. 10.

Residency—JEYPORE

State—JEYPORE—*contd*

9(3).
Population (1891) 2,832,276, less 6,621
inhabitants of Sambhar Joint Jagirdation, included in the
return for Marwar and Malani, No 5 Remander 2,825,655

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE.				REMARKS
Family	Group.	Language	Name of dialects in current use	
Indo-Aryan .	West Central	Rājasthānī .	Brought forward	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect
"	"	Western Hindi	Māwātī or Bighōtā	1,999,881
"	"	"	Dāngī-Jaipuri	17,054
"	"	"	Dāngī or Kākachhū	217,531
"	"	"		186,905
"	"	"	Dāngī (Dūngarwārā or Rākārātūkārā)	108,766
			Carried over	2,530,137

Rājputanā, Jaipuri in Jeypore, and, contemptuously, Kūñikūñī or Jhāpāhī, by those who do not speak it. The standard sub-dialect is spoken in the centre of the State, i.e., in the Jeypore Nizāmat, and in the portion of the Sambhar Nizāmat which abuts on Marwar. North of it the Tōṭhāwātī sub-dialect is spoken. It is bounded on the west by Shekhawāt, and on the north and east by the Mowātī of Patiala and Alwar. It is hence infected by these two dialects. To the south-west of the Standard Jaipuri, in the south of Sambhar Nizamat, on the Kishangarh Frontier, we find the Kāthārī sub-dialect, a mixture of Jaipuri and Mārwarī. It is probably the same as the Mārwarī-Phundārī mentioned in the return for Marwar, No 5. It is evidently the same as the Kishangarhī of Kishangarh, which is described as midway between Mārwarī and Phundarī. *Vide* return No 10. Going further south, still along the Kishangarh Frontier we come to the Malpura Nizamat, the local sub-dialect of which is called Chaurāl. It is connected with the Sarwārī dialect spoken in the adjoining portion of Kishangarh. Going still south, we come to

Residency—JEYPORE

State—JEYPORE—*concl*

9(4).
Population (1891) 2,832,276, less 6,621
inhabitants of Sambhar Joint Jurisdiction, included in the
return for Marwar and Malani, No. 3. Remainder 2,825,655

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE				Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS.
Family	Group	Language				
Indo Aryan	West-Central	Western Hindi	Brought forward		2,530,137	the Khaurāṭi sub-dialect of Mewār already alluded to spoken in the south-west corner of the State. East of the Kathiawār and Chaurāṭi sub-dialects is the Tonk Pargana of the Tonk State in which a dialect, unnamed, of Jaipur is spoken. It is probably Chaurāṭi. This portion of Tonk is the second of those referred to in describing Dāng. South of this tract, on the southern border of the Jeypore State, we find the Nāgarchāl sub-dialect. This tract is bordered on the east by the Aligarh Pargana of Tonk the first of those referred to in describing Dāng, in which the same dialect is spoken. This Nāgarchāl tract is bounded on the south by the State of Bundi, and the sub-dialect is affected by the Harauti of that State. A full account of the various dialects of Jeypore, with specimens, grammar, and a vocabulary will be found in <i>Specimens of the Dialects spoken in the State of Jeypore</i> by the Rev. G. Macalister, M.A. Allahabad Mission Press 1899
"	"	"	Dāngī (Kālīmāl)	81,216		
"	"	"	Dāngī (Rājtwāṭi)	133,939		
"	"	"	Dāngī (Dāngbhāṅg)	80,363		
				TOTAL	2,825,655	

10.

Residency—JEYPORE

State—KISHANGARH

Population (1891) 125,516.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE.				Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	Remarks
Family	Group	Language				
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Rājasthānī		Japuri (Kishangarhi)	93,000	The local estimate is 100,000, which has been reduced by 7,000 to make the total for the State agree with the Census figures. This dialect is spoken in the central portion of the State, and is reported to be midway between Japuri, or Dhundūlī and Mārwarī. It is probably the same as the Kathiawār sub-dialect spoken in Jeypore. See return for that State, No. 9.
			"	Mārwarī (Gōrāwāti)	15,000	Spoken in Rupnagar Pargana in the north of the State, adjoining the Nawa and Parbatsar Parganas of Mārwar, in which Standard Mārwarī is spoken. Probably the same as the Gōrāwāri of Mārwar. See return No. 5.
			"	Mēwārī (Sarwarī)	15,000	Spoken in the south of the State in half of Parganas Sarwar and Fatehpur.
			"	Bāori	400	Spoken by Moghās, a tribe of thieves—see Elliot's <i>Supplemental Glossary</i> , ed. Beames, 1, 9. In the Panjab the name is applied to the language of the Bāvarīās, a vagrant tribe.
Other Languages	"	Western Hindi	"	Rēgarī	600	Spoken by Rēgars, or skin curers of the city. Those of the <i>Mufasssīl</i> speak the ordinary local dialects.
				"	1,516	
				Total	125,516	All the above figures, except those for Kishangarhi, are local estimates.

RAJPUTANA, CENTRAL INDIA, AND AJMERE-MERWARA.

Residency—JEYPORE Thakurate—LAWA. Population (1891) 3,360

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE THAKURATE.			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	Remarks
Family	Group.	Language.			
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Rājasthānī	Dhundūri or Jaipuri (Chaurāsī).	3,360	No return has been received from this Thakurate. The dialect name is that of the adjoining portion of Jeypore. See return for that State, No 9
			Total	3,360	

12.

Agency—EASTERN RAJPUTANĀ STATES

State—BHARATPUR

Population (1891) 640,303

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE				Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	Name of dialects in current use	Principal language of the State
Family	Group	Language				
Indo Aryan	West Central	Western Hindi		502,303 501,888	Brāj Bhāṣā .	This is the language of the Gūjars of the broken country called Dāḍig in Bayana Taluk, in the south west of the State, and extending into Jeypore and Karauli. Dāḍig means hill or precipice—see Lillie's <i>Supplemental Glossary</i> , et Beames, ii, 280. There is another Dāḍig spoken in Tonk in Central India, which is quite distinct. See returns for Jeypore (No 9) and Karauli (No 13). Spoken by the educated part of the urban Hindi population, and by about one-fifth of Muhammadans, excluding Mīcos. Spoken in the north-western divisions of the State, viz., Nagur, Gopalgarh, Pahari and Kama, bordering on the State of Alwar, and the British District of Gurgaon. It is the language of the Mīcos of Mewāt. According to the Alwar <i>Gazetteer</i> , Mewāt may be roughly described as contained within a line running irregularly northwards from Dig in Bharatpur to somewhat above the latitude of Rawāri, then westwards, below Rawāri, to the longitude of a point six miles west of Alwar City, and then south to the Bīra stream in Alwar. The line then, turning eastwards, would run to Dig, and approximately form the southern boundary of the tract, which extends over portions of the States of Bharatpur and Alwar, and of the British District of Gurgaon. Cf return for Alwar (No 15). All the above figures are local estimates
"	"	"		40,000	Dāḍig	
"	"	"		15,000	Urdu	
"	"	Rājasthānī		80,000	Mewātī	
Other Languages	.	.	.	3,000 2,488		
Total				640,303		

RAJPUTANA, CENTRAL INDIA, AND AJMERE-MERWARA.

13

Population (1891) 156,587.

State—KARALI.

Agency—EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE

Family	Or up	Language	Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Indo Aryan	West Central	Western Hindi	Brāj Bhāṣā (Jārdōbātī)	80,000	The language of the State. Said to have "a large admixture of foreign words, the origin of which it is hard to find." The tribe of Yādava or Yadava of which the Rājā is a member, is very strong in this State; hence the dialect is called Jārdōbātī in the adjoining Agency (No 24)
"	"	"	Pāṅgī	60,000	
"	"	"	Urdu	10,000	
Other Languages	"	"		6,587	Spoken by the Pathāns and Mahomedans inhabiting the State, and by the educated portion of the urban population
TOTAL				156,587	

All the above figures are local estimates.

Agency—EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES State—DHOLPUR

Population (1891) 279,890

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family	Group.	Language			
Indo-Aryan .	West-Central	Western Hindi	Dholpuri .	262,335	Returned as 'Desi Bhakha'. Probably a variety of Braj Bhāsha, affected by the neighbouring Bundelkhandi dialect of Bundelkhandi spoken in the Agra District on the banks of the Chambal. Possibly the same as the Jadohāṭi of Karnāt. See return for that State (No 13), and for Gwalior (No 24)
"	"	"	Urda	17,389	Spoken by the educated in towns.
Other Languages	"	"	"	166	The above figures are local estimates
			Total	279,890	

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE.

Population (1891) 767,786

Family	Group	Language	Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Indo Aryan	West-Central	Rājasthānī	Māwātī	253,800	<p>The language of the Meos who inhabit Mawāt of Mawat may be roughly described as contained within a line running irregularly northwards from Dig in Bharatpur to somewhat above the latitude of Rewari, then westwards, below Rewari, to the longitude of a point six miles west of Alwar City, and then south to the Barā stream in Alwar. The line then, turning eastwards, would run to Dig, and approximately form the southern boundary of the tract. More than half of Alwar is in Mawāt, which includes also portions of the State of Bharatpur and of the British District of Gurgaon.</p> <p>The language of the Rāth, a tract entirely within the State on the north west border. It is the country of the Chauhāns. The language of Nabhā It is mixed with the language of Jeypore. Nabhā is the western portion of Tahsil Thana Ghazi which lies on the south-west of the State. The language of the portion of Kāthār which lies within the State. It is mixed with Braj Bhāshā. Kāthār lies to the south-west of the State. Most of the tract lies in the adjoining State of Bharatpur, and, with portions of Braj and the Daṅg, forms the territory of that State. See return for Bharatpur (No 12).</p> <p>All the above figures are those of the local return</p>
"	"	"	?	222,200	
"	"	"	Māwātī (Rāth)	169,300	
"	"	"	Māwātī (Nabhā)	113,300	
Other Languages	"	"	Māwātī (Kāthār)	9,186	
			TOTAL	767,786	

? is this the same as the Marwari Rāth of Bharatpur (No 8)

Population (1891) 343,601.

State—JHALLAWAR.

Superintendency—JHALLAWAR

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE SUPERINTENDENCY				Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS.
Family	Group	Language	Name of dialects in current use		
Indo Aryan	West Central	Rājasthāni	Hārāuti	107,101	Spoken in the Central Parganas
"	"	"	Sandwāri	86,556	Spoken in Sandwār, in the Channahlā. This dialect substitutes "h" for "s". Thus the speakers call it Hāndwār. It extends into the Prava Pargana of Tonk (Return No 17a). Spoken on the south border, on the Central Indian Frontier
"	"	"	Malwi	62,978	Spoken in Shahabad Pargana. The classification as a form of Malwi is provisional. It is described as a form of the dialect spoken in Bundelkhand. Cf. returns for Kota (No 19) and for the Gwalior and Guna Agencies (Nos 21 and 21a)
"	"	"	Mālwi (Dangihai or Phandōri)	32,167	Spoken by merchants, non resident immigrants
"	"	"	Marwāri	11,977	Spoken by merchants, non resident immigrants
"	"	Gujarati	Not specified	4,613	The above figures are those given in the local return
Other Languages	"	"	.	38,209	The State consists of two separate areas. One, bounded on the north, east and south by the Gwalior State, and on the west by Kotah, called the Shahabad Pargana. The other lies to the south west, and consists of two tracts, the Central Parganas lying below the Mankandara range, making the fall from the Pathar plateau into Malwa, and the other the Channahlā which is pure Malwa country, lying to the south west of the former.
TOTAL				343,601	

¹ Since this return was prepared, a new State of Jhallawar has been formed, consisting of the Channahlā and Patan Parganas of the former State the remainder of the old Jhallawar State having been transferred to and being now included in the neighbouring State of Kotah. In the new State of Jhallawar the main dialects are Hārāuti and Sandwāri, the latter dialect being used in the Channahlā, and the former in the Patan Pargana, which was one of the Central Parganas of the old Jhallawar State. The population of the new Jhallawar State is 150,807, of whom 26,708 speak Hārāuti, 86,556 Sandwāri, and the remainder (38,543) Other Languages.

Agency—HAROWTI AND TONK State—TONK IN RĀJPUTANĀ Population (1891) 198,934.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language			
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Rājasthānī	Phandāri or Jaipuri (Chautāsi)	80,000	Spoken by the Hindus of Tonk Parganā the dialect-name is taken from that of the adjoining portion of Jeypore See return No 9
	"	"	Phandāri or Jaipuri (Nāgarohil)	18,000	Spoken by the Hindus of Abgarh Parganā See return for Jeypore, No 9
	"	"	Māwāri	58,000	Spoken by the Hindus of Nimbehra Parganā
	"	"	Mālwī	4,000	Spoken by the Hindus of the south of the Nimbehra Parganā on the borders of the Maler country
	"	Western Hindī	Urdu	30,000	Spoken by the Mussalmāns of all three Parganās, most of whom are in Tonk Parganā Tonk is a Muhammadan State
Other Languages				8,934	All these figures are local estimates
				198,934	Tonk State consists of two main divisions, Tonk in Rajputana, and Tonk in Central India For the latter, see return No 17a Tonk in Rajputana consists of three separate Parganās The first, Tonk Parganā, is in the centre of the south of Jeypore State It is surrounded on all sides by territory of that State Abgarh Parganā is situated about twenty miles to the south east on the borders of Jeypore and Bundi With regard to both these Parganās, see return for Jeypore No 9 Nimbehra Parganā is situated about a hundred miles to the south west, on the eastern border of Jeypore, between that State and Gwalior territory
			TOTAL	198,934	

State—TONK IN CENTRAL INDIA

Population (1891) 181,135

Agency—CENTRAL INDIA.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language			
Indo Aryan	West Central	Rājasthānī	Mālwi	120,000	The main language of the Hindūs of all the three Pargannas in the Central Indian Agency
	"	"	Mālwi (Dāngī)	4,000	Spoken in some villages in the north-west of Pargana Pirwa. Dāngī means the language of the hilly broken country. See return for Jeypore No 9, Bharatpur No 12, and Karauli No 13, in which States a different dialect bearing the same name is spoken
	"	"	Hārāutī	17,000	Spoken by the Hindūs of the north west of Pargana Chabra, where it abuts on Kōtā
	"	"	Sundwāfī or Sundwāwī	17,000	Spoken by cultivators in the north and north west of Pargana Pirwa, which lie in the Sundwār tract. See return for Jhallowar, No 16, to which State the greater part of the tract belongs
Other Languages	"	Western Hindi	Urdū	15,000	Spoken by the Muslimān population. Tonk is a Muhammadan State
	"	"	"		All these figures are local estimates
	"	"	"		See return for Tonk in Rājsthān No 17. The present return is given in order to complete the figures for the State, but the figures will not be included in the total for Rājsthān
	"	"	"	8,135	Tonk in Central India consists of three separate pargannas. The first, Chabra, is situated at the south west corner of the Kōtā State. It is in the Guna Agency of Central India. The next, Sirōnj, is about thirty miles to the south east, and lies to the north of Bhopal. It is in the Bhopal Agency of Central India. The third, Pirwa, lies about seventy five miles to the west of the second, to the east of the Chaurahā portion of the Jhallowar State. See return for that State, No 16. It is in the Western Malwa Agency of Central India.
			TOTAL	181,135	

18.

Agency—HAROWTI AND TONK State—BUNDI, and Chiefship SHAHPURA. Population (1891) 359,321.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language.			
Indo Aryan	West Central	Rājasthānī	Mēwāṇī (Khaurāṇī)	24,000	The language of the Khaurāṇ, a tract to the north west of the State, belonging partly to Meywar, partly to Jeypore, and partly to Bundi. It is a lully tract, and is inhabited principally by Alims. See returns for Meywar, No 1, and Jeypore, No 9
"	"	"	Hārāntī	330,000	The main language of the State. It takes its name from the Hārī tribe of Rajputs to which the ruling chief of Bundi belongs
Other Languages	.	.		5,321	All these figures are local estimates
			Total	359,321	

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE STATE			Name of dialects in current use.	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language			
Indo Aryan	West Central	Rājasthānī	Hārāutī	553,396 450,000	The main language of the State. See return for Bundi (No 13)
"	"	"	Hārāutī (Sipāī)	10,000	Spoken in villages in the north east of the State, adjoining the Sipur Pargana of Gwalior. It is said to be an impure Hārāutī affected by Marāṭhī (The Gwalior State has returned no pargana of the name of Sipāī, but the dialect is known in the Pargana of Shropur)
"	"	"	Malwī	80,978 18,000	Spoken in the villages on the southern border of the Kota State, on the border of Malwa
"	"	"	Malwī—(Dāngesrā or Dhandārī)	6,000	Spoken in the forest Districts on the south east border of the State. Dāng is the local name for a forest. The inhabitants of these villages keep cattle, for which the local name is Dhandā. Cf. <i>Dāngī</i> in Tonk in Central India (No 17a). Cf also returns for Dhandārī (No 16) and for the Gwalior and Guna Agencies (Nos 24 and 25)
Other Languages	.	.	.	84,688 40,000	The above figures are all local estimates. The figures for other languages are very large
TOTAL				526,267	

The Barbar now reports that these two are always the same as Hārāutī

Population (1891) 2,749

CANTONMENTS

Agency—RAJPUTANA

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE CANTONMENTS			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS.
Family	Group	Language.			
Other Languages	.	.	.	2,749	These figures represent the population (excluding the civil population, which has been recorded under the heads of the respective States in which the Cantonments are situated), of the four Cantonments of Brin-pur, Kherwar, Kotra and Mount Abu, which were separately enumerated at the census of 1891. The figures are only given here to make the total for Rajputana agree with that given in the Census
			Total	2,749	

Division—AJMERE-MERWARA.

District—AJMERE.

Population (1891) 422,359

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE DISTRICT			Name of dialects in current use.	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language.			
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Rājasthānī	Ajmerī	111,500	A mixture of Mārwarī and Mēwarī
"	"	"	Mārwarī	208,700	Spoken most on the Marwar border
"	"	"	Mēwarī	24,100	The language of the south of the District on the Moywar border
"	"	"	Dhundārī or Jaipuri (Chaurāsī).	23,700	The language of the extreme east of the District, bordering on Jeypore. The dialect-name given is that of the neighbouring portion of Jeypore
"	"	Western Hindi	Hindustānī	41,000	Spoken by Musalmans throughout the District
Other Languages	"	"	"	13,359	These figures are all based on estimates supplied by the Assistant Commissioner
TOTAL				422,359	

22.

Population (1891) 119,999.

District—MERWARA.

Division—AJMERE-MERWARA.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE DISTRICT			Name of dialects in current use.	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS.
Family	Group	Language.			
Indo-Aryan . .	West-Central	Rājasthānī . .	Mērwāṇī . .	54,500	
" . .	" . .	" . .	Magrā ki bōlī	44,500	
" . .	" . .	" . .	Mārwāṇī . .	17,000	
Other Languages . .	" . .	" . .	" . .	3,999	The above figures are all founded on local estimates
TOTAL				119,999	

Agency—INDORE.

CENTRAL INDIA.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY				Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language				
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Rājasthānī		Mālvi or Rāṅgrī	183,000	The name Rāṅgrī is specially applied to the dialect of Mālvi spoken by Rajputs <i>It is said to differ slightly from Mālvi</i>
"	"	"		Kīrsānī	750	
"	"	"		Mārvārī	25,000	
"	"	"		Mowārī	1,000	
"	"	"		Not specified	32,000	} Include 32,000 returned as speaking Hindi, and 41,000 returned as speaking Urdu
"	"	Western Hindi		Dakhni Urdu	41,000	
"	"	Gujarātī		Not specified	2,500	
"	"	Labbhānī or Baniārī		Not specified	150	
"	East-Central	Bihārī		Purbī	1,300	
"	South Western	Marāṭhī		Not specified	77,000	The dialect of Marāṭhī spoken is not specified in the return <i>It is spoken in towns by domesticated Marāṭhas</i>
Dravidian	"	Burgandi		Not specified	80	
Other Languages					9,012	All these figures are based on a return supplied by the Political Agent.
				TOTAL	372,792	

Agency—GWALIOR (INCLUDING GUNA).

Population (1891) 2,102,922

24

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY

Family	Group	Language	Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Indo Aryan	West Central	Bundelkhandi	Standard	200,000	The Gwalior Agency, as now composed, including the old Guna Agency, and a portion of the Bhōpal Agency, which have been amalgamated with it since the Census of 1891, covers besides the Parganā Chabūt of Tonk and the State of Kanundhanna, the five guaranteed Holdings of Panurgarh, Pauri, Mān, Arōni, and Agrī-Barkhūr, and other smaller ones, and the following thirteen Districts of the Gwalior State.—Gird Gwalior, Sikarwāri, Tawargarh, Sabalgarh, Narwar, Bhind, Shopor, Bhandar, Isargarh, Mangrol, Bhilsā, Chanderi, and Bājrangarh. Its northern boundary is the River Chambal, which separates it from the British Districts of Agra and Etawah, and on both sides of which the Bhādhōri dialect of Bundelkhandi is spoken. The same river separates it on the north west from the States of Dholpur and Karanli, in both of which forms of the Braj Bhāshā dialect of Western Hindi are spoken. Further south on the west it is bounded, in order, by the Kōṭā State, by the Shāhābād Parganā of Jhāllawar, again by of Jhāllawar. On the south, it is bounded by the States of Rajgarh and Bhōpal, with, however, an inset consisting of the Sironj Parganā of Tonk, which is under the Bhōpal Agency. In Kōṭā the language is the Haryānī dialect of Rājasthānī, and in the other tracts mentioned, it is the Mālwi from south to north, it is bounded, in order, by the British Districts of Sangor and Jhānsi, the State of Dānā, and the British District of Jalaun. Dānā is under the Bundelkhand Agency. In all these areas the language
"	"	"	Bhadāori or Tawargarhi	1,000,000	
"	"	"	Pañwārī	150,000	
"	"	Rājasthānī	Mālwi, Rāngrī, or Ahirī	300,000	
"	"	"	Mālwi (Dhandārī)	95,000	
"	"	"	Hāranti	17,000	
"	"	"	Hāranti (Sipārī)	48,000	
"	"	"	Marwārī	2,000	
"	Western Hindi	"	Braj Bhāshā (Jādōbātī)	60,000	
"	"	"	Braj Bhāshā (Sikarwārī)	127,000	
"	"	"	Hindūstani	65,000	
"	"	"	Kanjarī	350	
"	"	Gujarātī	Vagdī	2,000	
"	"	"	Not specified	2,500	
Other Languages	South-Western	Labhānī or Banjārī	Saherā or Bhilārī	20,000	
"	"	Unclassed	Not specified	1,000	
"	"	Marāṭhī	"	13,072	
Total				2,102,922	

(This is sent to be a form of Bundelkhandi)

spoken is some dialect of Bundelkhandī. It thus appears that the Gwālūr Agency is the meeting ground of several forms of speech, viz., Bundelkhandī, Brāj Bhoṣā, Hārātī, and Malvi.

Brāj Bhāshā is spoken on the north west border of the Agency. The District of Sabalgarh and the north of the District of Shoopur, both belonging to the Gwālūr State, lie along the frontier of the Karauli State in which the same dialect is spoken (See Return No. 13). It is known locally as Jaddbhūti from the town, he along the frontier of the Karauli State in which the same dialect is spoken (See Return No. 13). It is known locally as Jaddbhūti from the town, he along the frontier of the Karauli State in which the same dialect is spoken (See Return No. 13).

Another variety is that called Sikarwārī, after the Sikarwār Rajputa, Yadavas, or Jādās, who form an important portion of the population of Karauli. Possibly this does not differ from Jaddbhūti who inhabit the District of Sikarwarī, on the right bank of the Chambal opposite Dholpur. In the latter tract it is comparatively pure, but in the former, Hārātī is spoken south of the tract in which Brāj Bhoṣha is prevalent, along the western border of the Agency, bordering on Kota, in the Shoopur District of Gwālūr, and also in the north east of the Chabari Pargana of Tonk, where it touches Kotā. In the latter tract it is comparatively pure, but in the former, as in the adjoining portion of Kota (see return for that State, No. 19), it is corrupt, and is called Sarpār from the local name of the tract in which it is spoken.

The Bundelkhandī is spoken over the rest of the Agency. The Bundhōri dialect, which is also spoken on the frontier of Agra, Etawah and Jaunpur, is spoken over the northern tract. In the District of Tawargahī it is also called Tawargahī. Only along the eastern border along the State of Deotia, principally in the east of the Girā Gwalior and in the Bundhar Districts of Gwalior State is the local form of speech called Pañvārī as in Datia. It probably differs little from Bundhōri. Along the south of the eastern border of the Agency, where it marches with Jhansi and Songor, in the Gwālūr Districts of Chandaurī, Mongloli and East Bilait, the Standard form of the Jaunpur dialect of Rupsthāni. The area corresponds mainly with that of the old Guna Agency. From Guna it is returned as Mili or Rangrī, and from Gwālūr as Mili or Abiri. The local name for a forest is Daig, and in the forest tract in the south-west of Gwālūr State, as well as in the adjoining Shahabad Parganā of Jhallawar, and in the neighbouring portion of Kōta (see the return for these States, Nos. 16 and 19, respectively) the form of Malvi locally current is known as Daighmā, Daikserā, or Dhanderī. In the same locality, the Saherās and other wild tribes inhabiting the wild speak a language which is returned from Gwālūr as Saherā, and from Guna as Bhilali. Its affiliation is doubtful. The Bhils of Rajasthan speak a variety of Gujarati.

The Bagrī is the language of certain thieving tribes, the Būgīs, Mughās or Bioris and Bedās. The Vāghūs of South Meywar speak a dialect of Gujarati and the language is hence here provisionally entered as a dialect of that language. Kanjarī is spoken by Kanjars, Sāns, and Khothbandhās, Hinduatani by the Muselman population, Marwari by immigrant traders, and Marathi principally by Marathā Brahmins. As regards Hinduatani, the returns do not distinguish between it, and Bundelkhandi, etc. The figures for it have, therefore, been roughly guessed by taking the whole Muselmán urban population, and adding to this half the Muselmán rural population.

The other figures given in this return are all rough estimates, based mainly on a very minute report, furnished by parganā, supplied by the Gwālūr State. According to the Census of 1891, the population of the Agency as now arranged, is 2,356,443. The figures in the return applied by the Gwālūr State are not based on that Census, but on an independent enumeration for this Snivoy. They show a deficiency of about 67,000. As the figures of this Survey are elsewhere based on the figures of the Census, corrections have been made in the figures now given, so as to represent approximately the state of affairs in 1891.

2A(a).

Population (1891) 337,973

Agency—GUNA.

CENTRAL INDIA

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY				Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	REMARKS
Family	Group	Language				
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Rajasthani		Malwi or Rungri	277,450	The main language of the Agency
"	"	"		Malwi (Dhandepi)	4,678	Spoken by residents of Sirsi and the neighbourhood, on the south of the Shikharid Paragana of Jhalawar. Its affiliation is doubtful, vide Jhalawar and Kota returns (Nos 16 and 19)
"	"	"		Haraoti	17,000	Spoken in Pargana Chabni of Tonk
"	"	"		Marwari	5,500	Spoken by Marwari traders.
"	"	Western Hindi		Hindustani	8,000	Spoken by Musalmans
"	"	"		Kanjar	342	Spoken by Kanjars, Sansals, and Kuolhar-dharias
"	"	Labhani or Banjari		Not specified	2,352	Spoken by the wandering tribe of Banjars Classification Provisional
"	"	Gujarati		Bugdi	1,518	Returned as Nigri Probably the same as the Vagdi of Meywar Spoken by Bagdis, Moghis and Bedhis
"	"	Unclassed		Bhilali or Saheriu	19,653	Spoken by Bhils and Saherius
"	South Western	Marathi		Not specified	1,000	Spoken by Dakhani Bruhmins and Marathias
(H or Languages)	"	"		"	480	The above figures are all local estimates. Since November 1896, the Guna Agency has been absorbed into the Gwalior Agency. The figures are, however, given separately for the sake of reference.
Total					337,973	

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY				Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS.
Family	Group	Language	Name of dialects in current use.		
Indo Aryan . .	West Central	Rājasthānī	Mālvi or Rāṅṅṭī .	1,800,000	This is the main language of the Agency, and is spoken over the entire area, except in the east, on the border of the Saugor District. Some of the States have returned the language spoken within their boundaries as 'Hindi,' or even as 'Urdu,' but Mālvi is evidently meant.
" . .	"	"	Mārwārī . .	7,000	
" . .	"	"	Hārautī . .	3,000	
" . .	"	"	Sandwārī	2,000	
" . .	"	"	Mōwārī	800	
" . .	"	Bundēlkhāṇḍī	Standard .	67,000	These, as well as Brāj Bhāshā, Gujarātī, Purbī, and Marāṭhī are spoken by non-resident immigrants. Regarding Sandwārī, see returns for Jhalāwar (No 16), Tonk in Central India (No 17a), and Western Malwa (No 28).
" . .	"	Western Hindi	Brāj Bhāshā	3,800	
" . .	"	"	Hindustānī or Urdu	102,000	Spoken in the east of the Agency, on the borders of the Saugor District.
" . .	"	"	Carried over	1,985,600	
					These figures are estimated by taking the entire urban Musalmān population, plus half the rural Musalmān population. The local returns in some cases make no distinction between Mālvi and Hindustānī or Urdu.

25(2)

Population (1891) 1,999,419

Agency—BHOPAL—*concl'd*

CENTRAL INDIA

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY				Name of dialects in current use.	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS.
Family	Group.	Language.				
Indo Aryan	West-Central	Gujarātī . .		Brought forward	1,985,600	
"	East Central	Eastern Hindi .		Not specified	2,500	
"	South-Western	Marāṭhī . .		Parbī . .	900	
Dravidian	"	Gōṇḍī . .		Not specified	2,300	
"	"	Burgandī . .		Not specified	150	Spoken by Gōpḍe
Other Languages	"	"		"	175	This seems to be a variety of, if not the same as, Kalkārī. It is the language of a vagrant tribe, and is reported from the south-west of the Agency, in the Tonk Pargana of the Shujāhānpur District of the Gwalior State. The language also occurs in the neighbouring British District of Nimar.
	"	"		"	7,794	The Bhopal Agency lies to the south and south-west of the Gwalior Agency. It is bounded on the east by the British District of Saugor. On the south it is separated from the Districts of Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, and Nimar by the Nerbada River. On the west it is bounded by the Indore Agency. A portion of the Agency, with a population amounting to 7,140, has been transferred to the Gwalior Agency since the Census of 1891, and corrections have been made accordingly. In 1891 the population of the Agency was 2,006,859. It is now 1,999,419.
Total					1,999,419	

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY				Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family	Group.	Language	Name of dialects in current use.		
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Bundelkhandi	Standard	388,400	Thus, the acknowledged standard form of Bundelkhandi, is spoken in that portion of the Agency which is to the south of the British District of Jhansi, and to the east of the old British District of Lalitpur. It comprises mainly the State of Orchha. It is also reported to be spoken in the Jagirs of Tori Fatehpur, Bijnor, Banka Pahar, and Dhurwa.
		"	Gahorā or Banāphari <i>It is now reported that Khatola differs slightly from Banāphari & is spoken in the Chaudhī Jagirs of the Baghelkhand Agency & in lands around the Banda District</i>	245,400	Spoken in the north centre and east of the Agency, i.e., in the Chaudhī Pargana of Charkhari, the Lann Pargana of Ohhatpur, the Dhamrup Pargana of Panna, in the Jagirs of Nagawan Reba, Gaurihar, and Ben and in the States of Ajaygarh and Baom. According to Major R. Leech <i>Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society</i> , Vol. xii (1843), Pt. 6, p. 1086, the Banāphari differs from standard Bundelkhandi, in having a larger mixture of Urdu. It is described by him as a 'kind of slurred and slovenly Urdu'.
		"	Khatola	569,200	Spoken in the south-centre and west-centre of the Agency, i.e., in the Bijnwar and Panna States, in the Parganas of Rampur and Mahareynagar, the State of Charkhari, in the Parganas of Chhatarpur, Man, Deoria, and Raynagar of the Chhatarpur State, and in the Jagirs of Lagan, Gorauli, Alipura, Bibat and Bilahri.
Carried over				1,203,000	

26(2).

Population (1891) 1,457,327

Agency—BUNDELKHAND—*continued*

CENTRAL INDIA

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY			Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS.
Family	Group	Language			
Indo-Aryan	West-Central	Bundelkhandi	Brought forward	1,203,000	Spoken in the Baran Chattrasi Pargana of the Charkhari State, in the Sarala State, and in the Jigni Jagir. All these are situated in the interior of the Hamirpur District of the North Western Provinces, and the dialect is named after the Rathi Pargana of that District.
"	"	"	Bāthōrā	39,500	
"	"	"	Pañwārī	203,500	Spoken in that portion of the Agency which lies to the west of the Jhansi District, between that District and the Gwalior Agency. It includes the State of Datia, and the Alampur Pargana of the Indore State. The name of the dialect is taken from that of the Pañwārī Pargana of the Hamirpur District. The dialect is probably the same as the Bhadkoti of the neighbouring British Districts and of the north of the Gwalior Agency.
Other Languages	.	.	.	11,327	All the above figures are those given by the Political Agent, altered to round numbers. No figures have been returned for Hindustani or Urdu.
			Total	1,457,327	

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY			Name of dialects in current use.	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS.
Family	Group	Language.			
Indo-Aryan	East-Central.	Baghelkhandi	Standard	1,180,000	The main language of the Agency. It is reported to have very slight dialectic variations.
"	"	"	Gondī or Gondāni	500,000	Spoken by the Gonds and other aboriginal tribes inhabiting the eastern and southern portions of Koraṇ Territory, on the other side of the Kaimur Range. They are reported to have abandoned their own Dravidian language, and now speak corrupt Baghelkhandi.
"	West Central	Bundelkhandi	Gahōrā or Banāpbari <i>See the Bundelkhandi Return</i>	90,000	Spoken on the borders of the Bundelkhand Agency, in the western parts of the Nagoda and Malini States. In the rest of these States, Baghelkhandi is spoken. The dialect name given is that of the dialect of Bundelkhandi spoken in the neighbouring part of Bundelkhand.
Other Languages	.	.	"	18,332	The above figures are those supplied by the Political Agent, except that the figures for Bundelkhandi have been increased by 50,000 to allow for the population transferred to this Agency from Bundelkhand since the Census of 1891.
TOTAL				1,788,332	

CENTRAL INDIA			Agency—WESTERN MALWA.		Population (1891) 1,619,868.	
LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY			Language.	Name of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect.	REMARKS
Family	Group.					
Indo-Aryan .	West Central	Rajasthānī	Mālwi or Rāngī .	1,237,500	The main language of the Agency	
"	"	"	Mālwi (Dāngī)	4,000	Spoken in some villages in the north-west of Paragana Pirwa of Tonk See return for Tonk in Central India No (17a)	
"	"	"	Sandwāī	115,000	The language of the Sandwār tract Compare returns for Jhalawar (No 16), Tonk in Central India (17a), and Bhopal (25)	
"	"	Gujarātī	Bhili	56,000	Spoken in the east of the Agency in Paragana Pirwa of Tonk, and in Paragana Sakhera and Garot of Bhanpura of Indore Spoken principally in Kullam and Salhan	
"	"	Western Hindi	Hindūstānī .	190,000	The language of the Musalmans	
Other Languages			.	10,868		

CENTRAL INDIA.			Agency—BHOPAWAR.		Population (1891) 978,652.	
LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE AGENCY			Names of dialects in current use	Approximate number of persons speaking each dialect	Remarks	
Family	Group.	Language				
Indo-Aryan	West Central	Rājasthāni	Nīmārī . . .	203,500	Returned as 30 per cent of the population	
"	"	"	Mālvi or Rāngri	147,000	Ditto 15 ditto ditto Rāngri is said to be the form of Mālvi spoken by Rājputs	
"	"	Gujarātī .	Bhili	440,500	Returned as 45 per cent of the population	
Other Languages	"	"	. . .	27,652	Ditto 10 ditto ditto The above figures are based on percentages estimated by the Political Agent.	

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Division Residency and Agency	State	State total	Residency total	REMARKS.
MEYWAR	Meywar	1,862,328		
	Banwarra and Kushalgarh	211,641		
	Dangarpur	165,400		
	Partabgarh	87,975		
	TOTAL FOR MEYWAR RESIDENCY		2,327,344	
WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES	Marwar and Malani	2,526,489		
	Sirohi and Abu	183,885		
	Jaisalmer	115,701		
	TOTAL FOR WESTERN RAJPUTANA AGENCY		2,831,075	
BIKANIR	Bikanir	831,955		
	TOTAL FOR BIKANIR AGENCY		831,955	
JEYPORE	Jeypore	2,825,655		
	Kishangarh	125,516		
	Lawa	3,360		
	TOTAL FOR JEYPORE RESIDENCY		2,954,531	
EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES	Bharatpur	640,303		
	Karauli	156,587		
	Dholpur	279,890		
	TOTAL FOR EASTERN RAJPUTANA AGENCY		1,076,780	
ALWAR	Alwar	767,786		
	TOTAL FOR ALWAR AGENCY		767,786	
JHALLAWAR	Jhallawar	343,601		
	TOTAL FOR JHALLAWAR SUPERINTENDENCY		343,601 ¹	
HAROWTI AND TONK	Tonk (in Rajputana)	198,934		
	Bundi and Shahpura	359,321		
	TOTAL FOR HAROWTI AND TONK		558,255	
	Carried over		11,691,327	

¹ Since this report was prepared a new State of Jhallawar has been formed, consisting of the Chaumabla and Patan Parganas of the former State, the remainder of the old Jhallawar State having been transferred to and being now included in the neighboring State of Kotah. In the new State of Jhallawar the main dialects are Harauti and Soudwari, the latter dialect being used in the Chaumabla, and the former in the Patan Parganas of the old Jhallawar State. The population of the new Jhallawar State is 150,807, of whom 25,700 speak Harauti, 86,500 Soudwari, and the remainder (38,546) other languages.

Division, Residency and Agency	State	State total	Residency total	REMARKS
	Brought forward		11,691,327	
KOTA	Kota	526,267		
	TOTAL FOR KOTA AGENCY	.	526,267	
RAJPUTANA	Cantonments	2,719		
	TOTALS FOR CANTONMENT	.	2,719	
	TOTAL FOR RAJPUTANA .	-	12,220,343	
AJMERE MERWARA	Ajmere	422,350		
	Merwara	119,999		
	TOTAL FOR AJMERE-MERWARA DIVISION	542,358	
CENTRAL INDIA	Indore	372,792		
	Gwalior	1,764,949		Census figures 1,757,509
	Guna	337,973		
	Bhopal	1,999,419		Census figures 2,006,859
	Bundelkhand	1,457,327		Census figures 1,508,053
	Baghelkhand	1,768,332		Census figures 1,737,606
	Western Malwa	1,619,368		
	Bhopawar	978,652		
	TOTAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA		10,318,812	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR RAJ-PUTANA AJMERE-MERWARA, AND CENTRAL INDIA .	..	23,081,513	

PART II

DISTRIBUTION LIST

ACCORDING TO

LANGUAGE.

1

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

EAST CENTRAL GROUP.

BAGHELKHANDI

STANDARD DIALECT

A — SPOKEN AT HOME		B — SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Baghelkhand (Agency)	1,180,000		
TOTAL A	1,180,000	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A		1,180,000	
TOTAL B			
GRAND TOTAL		1,180,000	

2

GONDĪ OR GONDĀNĪ DIALECT

A — SPOKEN AT HOME		B — SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Baghelkhand (Agency)	500,000		
TOTAL A	500,000	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A		500,000	
TOTAL B			
GRAND TOTAL		500,000	

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

EAST-CENTRAL GROUP

BIHĀRĪ

PURBĪ DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
		Indore (Agency)	1,300
		Bhopal (Agency)	900
TOTAL A		TOTAL B	2,200

TOTAL A

TOTAL B

2,200

GRAND TOTAL

2,200

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

BUNDELKHANDĪ

STANDARD DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency)	200,000		
Bhopal (Agency)	67,000		
Bundelkhand (Agency)	388,400		
TOTAL A	655,400	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A

655,400

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL

655,400

5

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

BUNDELKHANDI

BHADĀORĪ OR TAWARGARHĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency)	1,000,000		
TOTAL A	1,000,000	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A	1,000,000	TOTAL B	
TOTAL B			
GRAND TOTAL			1,000,000

6

GAHĪRĀ OR BANĀPHARĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Bundelkhand (Agency)	245,400		
Baghelkhand (Agency)	90,000		
TOTAL A	335,400	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A	335,400	TOTAL B	
TOTAL B			
GRAND TOTAL			335,400

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

BUNDĒLKHANDĪ

KHATOLĀ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Bundelkhand (Agency) .	569,200		
Total A .	569,200	Total B	

Total A 569,200

Total B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 569,200

RĀTHORĀ DIALECT.

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Bundelkhand (Agency) .	39,500		
Total A	39,500	Total B	

Total A 39,500

Total B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 39,500

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

BUNDÉLKHANDI

PASWARI DIALECT.

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Gwal - (including Gura) (Agency)	150,000		
Bundelkhand (Agency)	291,500		
TOTAL A	353,500	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 353,500

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 353,500

10

GUJARATI

UNSPECIFIED DIALECTS

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
		Mewar (State)	15,000
		Parbhargarh (State)	2,000
		Sirohi and Abu (States)	700
		Jhalawar (State)	4,613
		Indore (Agency)	2,500
		Bhopal (Agency)	2,500
TOTAL A		TOTAL B	27,313

TOTAL A

TOTAL B . . . 27,313

GRAND TOTAL 27,313

II

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

GUJARATI

BELDARÖS KI BÖLI DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Jeysalmir (State)	100		
TOTAL A	100	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . 100

TOTAL B . .

GRAND TOTAL 100

12

GUJARATI

BHILNI OR BHILI DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Merwar (State)	101,500		
Banswara and Kushalgarh (States)	136,700		
Dungarpur (State)	67,000		
Partabgarh (State)	26,000		
Western Malwa (Agency)	58,000		
Bhopawar (Agency)	49,500		
TOTAL A	527,700	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 527,700

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 527,700

13

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

GUJARATI

GIRASIRA KI BOLI OR NYAR KI BOLI DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Saurashtra (State)	5,000		
Machhar and Malhar (States)	85,700		
TOTAL A	90,700	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 90,700

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL . 90,700

14

GUJARATI-MARWARI DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Jaisalmer (State)	200		
TOTAL A	200	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 200

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 200

15

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

GUJARĀTĪ

PATANĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Marwar and Malani (States)	30,270		
TOTAL A	30,270	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . 30,270

TOTAL B .

GRAND TOTAL 30,270

16

SĀETH KĪ BŌLĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Sirohi and Abu (States)	6,000		
TOTAL A	6,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . 6,000

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 6,000

17

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

GUJARĀTĪ

VĀGĬ DĪALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Meywar (State)	280,000		
Banswara and Kusbhgarh (States)	74,900		
Dungarpur (State)	98,000		
Partabgarh (State)	6,000		
Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency)	2,000		
TOTAL A	460,900	TOTAL B	.

TOTAL A 460,900

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL . 460,900

18

RĀJASTHĀNĪ

UNSPECIFIED DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers.
		Indore (Agency)	32,000
TOTAL A		TOTAL B	32,000

TOTAL A .

TOTAL B

32 000

GRAND TOTAL

32 000

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

RĀJASTHĀNĪ.

AJMERĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Ajmere	111,500		
TOTAL A .	111,500	TOTAL B	

Total A 111,500

Total B "

GRAND TOTAL . 111,500

BĀGRĪ DIALECT.

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Bikaner (State)	799,000		
TOTAL A	799,000	TOTAL B	

Total A 799,000

Total B "

GRAND TOTAL . 799,000

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INDO-ĀRYAN FAMILY

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

RĀJASTHĀNĪ

BĀORĪ DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Kishangarh (State)	400		
TOTAL A	400	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A		400	
TOTAL B		..	
GRAND TOTAL		400	

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BĪKANĒRĪ DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Bikanr (State)	10,000		
TOTAL A	10,000	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A		10,000	
TOTAL B		..	
GRAND TOTAL		10,000	

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

RĀJASTHĀNĪ.

DHUNDĀRĪ OR JAIPURĪ (CHAURĀSĪ) DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Jeypur State	69,773		
Marwar and Malani (States)	23,500		
Lawa (Thakurate)	3,360		
Tenk (in Rajputana) (State)	80,000		
Ajmere	23,700		
Total A	214,333	Total B	

Total A 214,333

Total B

GRAND TOTAL 214,333

DHUNDĀRĪ, JAIPURĪ, KĀSĪKŪSĪ OR JHĀRSHĀNĪ DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Jeypore (State)	790,231		
Total A	790,231	Total B	

Total A 790,231

Total B

GRAND TOTAL 790,231

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INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

RĀJASTHĀNĪ

DHUNDĀRĪ OR JAIPURĪ (KATHAIRĀ) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Jeypore (State)	127,957		
TOTAL A	127,957	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A	.	127,957	
TOTAL B	.		
GRAND TOTAL		127,957	

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DHUNDĀRĪ OR JAIPURĪ (KISHANGARHĪ) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Kishangarh (State)	93,000		
TOTAL A	93,000	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A	.	93,000	
TOTAL B			
GRAND TOTAL		93,000	

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

RĀJASTHĀNĪ.

DHUNDĀRĪ OR JAIPURĪ (NĀGARCHĀL) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Jeypore (State)	53,575		
Tonk (in Rajputana) (State)	18,000		
TOTAL A	71,575	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A		71,575	
TOTAL B			
GRAND TOTAL		71,575	

DHUNDĀRĪ OR JAIPURĪ (RĀJĀWĀTĪ) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Jeypur (State)	39,510		
TOTAL A	39,510	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A		39,510	
TOTAL B			
GRAND TOTAL		39,510	

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INDO-ARYAN FAMILY

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

RĀJASTHĀNĪ

DHUNPĀRĪ OR JAIPURĪ (TŌNBĀWĀTĪ) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Jeypore (State) . . .	342,554		
TOTAL A	342,554	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 342,554

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 342,554

30

HĀRAUTĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Jhallawar (State) .	107,101	Bhopal (Agency) . . .	3,000
Bundi (State) and Shahpura (Chiefship)	330,000		
Kota (State) .	450,000		
Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency) .	17,000		
TOTAL A	904,101	TOTAL B	3,000

TOTAL A 904,101

TOTAL B 3,000

GRAND TOTAL 907,101

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

RAJASTHĀNĪ.

HĀRAVĪ (SIPĀRĪ) DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Kota (State)	16,000		
Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency)	48,000		
TOTAL A	64,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 64,000

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL . 64,000

KIRSĀNĪ DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Indore (Agency)	750		
TOTAL A	750	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 750

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 750

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INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

RAJASTHANI

RA KI BOLI DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Yamunakota	41,500		
TOTAL A	41,500	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A	41,500		
TOTAL B			
GRAND TOTAL			41,500

34

MALVI, RANGRI OR ANRI DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Jhalawar (State)	62,975		
Tonk (in Rajputana)	4,000		
Pura (State)	18,000		
Indore (Agency)	187,000		
Gwalior (in Rajputana) (Agency)	200,000		
Dewar (Agency)	1,600,000		
Western Malwa (Agency)	1,237,500		
Blipawar (Agency)	147,000		
TOTAL A	3,752,478	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A	3,752,478		
TOTAL B			
GRAND TOTAL			3,752,478

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

RĀJASTHĀNĪ

MĀLWĪ (DANGESRĀ, DĀNGĪ, DĀNGIHĀĪ, OR DHANDERĪ) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Jhalawar (State)	32,167		
Kota (State)	6,000		
Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency)	95,000		
Western Malwa (Agency)	4,000		
TOTAL A	137,167	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 137,167

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 137,167

MĪRWĀRĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Merwar and Malan (States)	1,591,160	Jhalawar (State)	11,977
Ajmere	298,700	Indore (Agency)	25,000
Merwara	17,000	Bhopal (Agency)	7,000
TOTAL A	1,816,860	TOTAL B	45,977

TOTAL A 1,816,860

TOTAL B 45,977

GRAND TOTAL 1,862,837

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INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

RAJASTHĀNĪ

MĀRWĀRĪ (DEORĀWĀTĪ) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Marwar and Malani (States)	86,000		
TOTAL A	86,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . 86,000

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 86,000

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MĀRWĀRĪ DRUNḌĀRĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Marwar and Malani (States)	20,800		
TOTAL A	20,800	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 20,800

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 20,800

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

RĀJASTHĀNĪ

MĀRWĀRĪ (GŌDWĀRĪ) DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Marwar and Malani (States)	147,000		
TOTAL A	147,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . 147,000

TOTAL B . .

GRAND TOTAL . 147,000

MĀRWĀRĪ (GŌRĀWĀTĪ) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Kishangarh (State)	15,000		
TOTAL A	15,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 15,000

TOTAL B .

GRAND TOTAL 15,000

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INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

RĀJASTHĀNĪ

MĀRWĀRĪ (RĀTHĪ) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Sirohi and Abu (States)	2,000		
Bikanir (State)	22,000		
TOTAL A	24,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 24,000

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL . 24,000

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MĀRWĀRĪ-SINDHĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Marwar and Malani (States)	15,000		
TOTAL A	15,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 15,000

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL . 15,000

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

RĀJASTHĀNĪ

MĀRWĀRĪ-SIRŌBĪ DIALECTS.

A — SPOKEN AT HOME		B — SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Marwar and Malani (States) .	10,000		
Sirohi and Abu (States)	161,300		
TOTAL A	171,300	TOTAL B	.

TOTAL A . . . 171,300

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL . 171,300

MĀRWĀRĪ (THALĪ) DIALECT

A — SPOKEN AT HOME		B — SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Marwar and Malani (States) . .	380,900		
Jaysalmir (State)	100,000		
TOTAL A	480,900	TOTAL B	.

TOTAL A . . . 480,900

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL . 480,900

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INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

RĀJASTHĀNĪ.

MERWĀRĪ DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers
Merwara	54,500		
TOTAL A	54,500	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 54,500

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 54,500

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MEWĀR DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Meywar (State)	1,300,000	Indore (Agency)	1,000
Partabgarh (State) . .	5,000	Bhopal (Agency) .	800
Tonk (in Rajputana) (State) .	58,000		
Ajmere	24,100		
TOTAL A	1,387,100	TOTAL B	1,800

TOTAL A 1,387,100

TOTAL B 1,800

GRAND TOTAL 1,388,900

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

RĀJASTHĀNĪ.

MĒWĀRĪ (KHAIRĀRĪ) DIALECT.

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Mewwar (State)	145,000		
Jeypore (State)	59,264		
Bundi (State) and Shahpura (Chiefship)	24,000		
TOTAL A .	228,264	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . 228,264

TOTAL B .

GRAND TOTAL . 228,264

MĒWĀRĪ (SARWĀRĪ) DIALECT.

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Kilhangrah (State)	15,000		
TOTAL A	15,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . 15,000

TOTAL B . .

GRAND TOTAL 15,000

Sc 178

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

RAJASTHANI

MEWATI (KATHER) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Alwar (State)	113,300		
TOTAL A	113,300	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 113,300

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 113,300

MEWATI (NAHERA) DIALECT.

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Alwar (State)	169,300		
TOTAL A	169,300	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 169,300

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 169,300

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INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

RAJASTHANI.

MĀWĀTĪ (RĀTH) DIALECT

A — SPOKEN AT HOME		B — SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Alwar (State)	222,200	.	
TOTAL A	222,200	TOTAL B	

Total A . . . 222,200

Total B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 222,200

54

NĪMĀRĪ DIALECT

A — SPOKEN AT HOME		B — SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Blaspur (Agency)	293,500		
TOTAL A	293,500	TOTAL B	

Total A 293,500

Total B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 293,500

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

RĀJASTHĀNĪ

SHĒKHĀWĀTĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Jeypore (State)	488,017		
TOTAL A	488,017	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . 488,017

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 488,017

SUNDWĀRĪ OR SUNDWĀNĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Jhallawār (State)	86,556	Bhopal (Agency)	2,000
Western Malwa (Agency)	115,000		
TOTAL A	201,556	TOTAL B	2,000

TOTAL A . . 201,556

TOTAL B 2,000

GRAND TOTAL 203,556

57

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

WESTERN HINDI

BRAJ BHĀSHĀ (JĀDŌBĀTĪ) DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Bharatpur (State)	501,823	Meywar (State)	5,000
Karauli (State)	80,000	Bhopal (Agency)	3,800
Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency)	60,000		
TOTAL A	641,823	TOTAL B	8,800

TOTAL A 641,823

TOTAL B 8,800

GRAND TOTAL 650,623

58

BRAJ BHĀSHĀ (SĪKARWĀRĪ) DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency)	127,000		
TOTAL A	127,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 127,000

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 127,000

59

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

WESTERN HINDI

DANGI or KACHHIC DIALECT

Total B

GRAND TOTAL

60

DANGI (DANGIHANG) DIALECT

A—SPEAKERS AT HOME		B—SPEAKERS AWAY	
Name of District	Number of Speakers	Name of District	Number of Speakers
Jaypore (State)	80,563		
Total A	80,563	Total B	
Total A	80,563	Total B	
GRAND TOTAL		80,563	

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INDO-ARYAN FAMILY

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

WESTERN HINDI

DĀNGĪ (DŪNGARWĀRĀ OR RAIKĀBĀTŪKĀRĀ) DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Jeypore (State)	108,766		
TOTAL A	108,766	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 108,766

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 108,766

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DĀNGĪ-JAIPURĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Jeypore (State)	217,531		
TOTAL A	217,531	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 217,531

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 217,531

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

WESTERN HINDI

DĀNGĪ (KĀLĪMĀL) DIALECT.

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of Speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Jeypore (State)	81,216		
TOTAL A	81,216	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 81,216

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 81,216

DĀNGĪ (RĀJĀWĀTĪ) DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Jeypore (State)	133,939		
TOTAL A	133,939	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 133,939

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 133,939

65

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

WESTERN HINDĪ

DHŌLPURĪ DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Dholpur (State)	262,335		
TOTAL A	262,335	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 262,335

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 262,335

66

HINDŪSTĀNĪ OR URDŪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Tonk (In Rajputana) (State)	30,000	Bharatpur (State)	15 000
Bhopal (Agency)	102,000	Karauli (State)	10 000
Western Malwa (Agency)	190,000	Dholpur (State)	17,389
		Indore (Agency)	41,000
		Marwar and Malani (States)	12 700
		Sirohi and Abu (States)	5 000
		Ajmere	41 000
		Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency)	65 000
TOTAL A	322,000	TOTAL B	207,089

TOTAL A 322,000

TOTAL B 207 089

GRAND TOTAL 529 089

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP

WESTERN HINDI

KANJARI DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency)	350		
TOTAL A .	350	TOTAL B .	

TOTAL A . . . 350

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 350

REGARI DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Kishangarh (State) .	600		
TOTAL A .	600	TOTAL B .	

TOTAL A . . . 600

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 600

69

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

LABHĀNĪ OR BANJĀRĪ

UNSPECIFIED DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency)	2,500		
Indore (Agency)	150		
TOTAL A	2,650	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 2,650

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 2,650

70

UNCLASSSED

SAHERĪĀ OR BHILĀLĪ DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME		B—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers
Gwalior (Including Guna) (Agency)	20,000		
TOTAL A	20,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 20,000

TOTAL B

GRAND TOTAL 20,000

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

NORTH-WESTERN GROUP.

SINDHĪ

DHĀTH KĪ BŌLĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Jeysalmir (State) .	150		
TOTAL A	150	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . 150

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 150

SINDHĪ-THALĪ DIALECT

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers.	Name of District	Number of speakers.
Marwar and Malani (States)	70,000		
TOTAL A	70,000	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . 70,000

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 70 000

73

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

NORTH-WESTERN GROUP.

SINDHI

THARPII DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
Mehesar (Mehesar State) .	40,000		
Jayramnagar (Sind) .	14,000		
TOTAL A	61,000	TOTAL B	
TOTAL A	61,000		
TOTAL B			
GRAND TOTAL	61,000		

74

WESTERN PANJABI

MULTANI DIALECT

A—SPOKEN AT HOME.		B—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers.
		Jayramnagar (State)	60
TOTAL A		TOTAL B	60
TOTAL A			
TOTAL B			60
GRAND TOTAL			60

75

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

SOUTH-WESTERN GROUP.

MARĀTHI

UNSPECIFIED DIALECTS

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers.	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Indore (Agency)	77,000	Gwalior (including Guna) (Agency) Bhopal (Agency)	1,000 2,300
TOTAL A	77,000	TOTAL B	3,300

TOTAL A . . . 77,000

TOTAL B . . . 3,300

GRAND TOTAL 80,300

76

DRAVIDIAN FAMILY.

RGĀNDĪ

UNSPECIFIED DIALECTS.

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
Indore (Agency) Bhopal (Agency)	80 175		
TOTAL A	255	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A 255

TOTAL B —

GRAND TOTAL 255

77

DRAVIDIAN FAMILY.

GONDĪ.

UNSPECIFIED DIALECTS.

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD	
Name of District.	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
Bhopal (Agency)	150		
TOTAL A	150	TOTAL B	

TOTAL A . . . 150

TOTAL B . . .

GRAND TOTAL 150

78

IRANIAN FAMILY.

EASTERN GROUP.

BİLÖCHĪ.

UNSPECIFIED DIALECTS

A.—SPOKEN AT HOME		B.—SPOKEN ABROAD.	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District.	Number of speakers
		Jeysalmir (State)	200
TOTAL A		TOTAL B	200

TOTAL A

TOTAL B

200

GRAND TOTAL

200

INDO-ARYAN FAMILY.

WEST-CENTRAL GROUP.

OTHER LANGUAGES

A.—SPEAKERS AT HOME		B.—SPEAKERS ABROAD	
Name of District	Number of speakers	Name of District	Number of speakers
		Merwar (State)	13,823
		Banswara and Khatigarh (States)	41
		Dangarpur (State)	400
		Parabgarh (State)	1,975
		Marwar and Mithan (States)	1,419
		Sirohi and Abu (States)	8,835
		Udaipur (State)	1
		Bikanir (State)	935
		Kishangarh (State)	1,516
		Blaratpur (State)	3,480
		Karauli (State)	6,587
		Dholpur (State)	116
		Alwar (State)	9,126
		Jhallawar (State)	33,209
		Toak (In Rajputana) (State)	8,934
		Bundi (State) and Chiefship (Shamara)	5,321
		Kota (State)	56,267
		Rajputana (Cantonments)	2,749
		Ajmere	13,389
		Merwara	3,999
		Indore (Agency)	9,012
		Gwalior (Including Gera) (Agency)	13,072
		Bhopal (Agency)	7,794
		Bundelkhand (Agency)	11,327
		Baghelkhand (Agency)	18,332
		Western Malwa (Agency)	16,868
		Bhopawar (Agency)	97,652
TOTAL A		TOTAL B	333,414

TOTAL A

TOTAL B . 333,414

GRAND TOTAL . 333,414

GENERAL ABSTRACT

I—INDO-ARYAN FAMILY

LANGUAGES.	Dialects.	A.—Spoken at home by	B.—Spoken abroad by	Total number of speakers.
1 BAGHĒLEKHANḌI	1—EAST-CENTRAL GROUP			
	1 <i>Standard</i> .	1,180,000		1,180,000
	2 <i>Gōṇḍī or Gopḍānī</i> .	500,000		500,000
	TOTAL FOR BAGHĒLEKHANḌI	1,680,000		1,680,000
2 EASTERN HINDI	3 <i>Parbī</i> .	..	2,200	2,200
	TOTAL FOR EAST-CENTRAL GROUP	1,680,000	2,200	1,682,200
3. BUNDELEKHANḌI	2—WEST-CENTRAL GROUP			
	4 <i>Standard</i>	655,400		655,400
	5 <i>Dhadāori or Tawargarhī</i>	1,000,000		1,000,000
	6 <i>Gahōrā or Banāpharī</i>	335,400		335,400
	7 <i>Khaṣṣā</i>	569,200		569,200
	8 <i>Rāphōrā</i> . .	39,500	..	39,500
	9 <i>Pañwārī</i>	353,500		353,500
	TOTAL FOR BUNDELEKHANḌI	2,953,000		2,953,000
4 GUJARĀṬI	10 <i>Unspecified</i>		27,318	27,318
	11 <i>Bēldārōṇ kī Bōlī</i> ✓	100		100
	12 <i>Bhilī or Bhilī</i> . ✓	827,700		827,700
	13 <i>Gīrānyā kī Bōlī or Nyār kī Bōlī</i>	90,700		90,700
	14 <i>Gujarātī Mārwarī</i> ✓	200		200
	15 <i>Paṭanī</i>	30,370		30,370
	16 <i>Sāeṣh kī Bōlī</i>	6,000		6,000
	17 <i>Vāḡḡī</i> ✓	460,900		460,900
	TOTAL FOR GUJARĀṬI	1,415,870	27,318	1,443,183
	Carried over for West-Central Group .	4,368,870	27,318	4,396,183
	Carried over for Indo-Aryan Family	1,680,000	2,200	1,682,200

LANGUAGES	Dialects	A — Spoken at home by	B — Spoken abroad by	Total number of speakers.
	Brought forward for Indo-Aryan Family	1,680,000	2,200	1,682,200
	Brought forward for West-Central Group	4,368,870	27,313	4,396,183
I 5 RAJASTHANI	18 Not specified	32,000	32,000
	19 Ajmeri	111,500	.	111,500
	20 Bagri	799,000	.	799,000
	21 Bāori	400	..	400
	22 Bikanēri	10,000	..	10,000
	23 Dhundāri or Jaipuri (Ohaursāi)	234,333	.	234,333
	24 Dhundāri, Jaipuri, Kāsihāsi or Jhāsihāsi	790,231	...	790,231
2 the same as Kather no 51	25 Dhundāri or Jaipuri (Kashayā)	127,957	.	127,957
	26 Dhundāri or Jaipuri (Kashangarhi)	93,000	...	93,000
	27 Dhundāri or Jaipuri (Nagarchāl)	71,575	.	71,575
	28 Dhundāri or Jaipuri Rājwāsi	39,510	.	39,510
	29 Dhundāri or Jaipuri (Tōhāwāsi)	342,554	.	342,554
	30 Hārawi	904,101	3,000	907,101
	31 Hārawi (Sipāri)	64,000	.	64,000
	32 Kirsāni	750	.	750
	33 Magrā ki Bōli	44,500	.	44,500
	34 Malwi, Rangri or Ahiri	3,752,478	.	3,752,478
	35 Malwi (Dangesrā, Dangihai, or Dhandēri)	187,167	.	187,167
	36 Mārwāri	1,816,860	45,977	1,862,837
	37 Mārwāri (Deorwāsi)	86,000	.	86,000
	38 Mārwāri Dhundāri	20,800	.	20,800
	39 Mārwāri (Gōdāwāsi)	147,000	.	147,000
	40 Mārwāri (Gōrāwāsi)	15,000	.	15,000
1 the same as Rāth no 53	41 Mārwāri (Rāthi)	24,000	.	24,000
	42 Mārwāri Sindhi	15,000	.	15,000
	Carried over for Rājasthani	9,647,716	80,977	9,728,693
	Carried over for West-Central Group	4,368,870	27,313	4,396,183
	Carried over for Indo-Aryan Family	1,680,000	2,200	1,682,200

LANGUAGES	Dialects.	A.—Spoken at home by	B.—Spoken abroad by	Total number of speakers
5 RAJASTHANI	Brought forward for Indo-Aryan Family	1,680,000	2,200	1,682,200
	Brought forward for West-Central Group	4,368,870	27,313	4,396,183
	Brought forward for Rajasthan	9,647,716	80,977	9,728,693
	43 Mārcāri Sirohi	171,800		171,800
	44 Mārcāri (Thālī)	480,900		480,900
	45 Mārcāri	54,500	...	54,500
	46 Mārcāri	1,387,100	1,800	1,388,900
	47 Mārcāri (Khairāri)	228,264		228,264
	48 Mārcāri (Sarcāri)	15,000		15,000
	49 Mārcāri-Vagdi	47,000		47,000
	50 Mārcāri	350,854		350,854
	51 Mārcāri (Kāthar)	113,800		113,800
	52 Mārcāri (Naharā)	169,800	..	169,800
	53 Mārcāri (Rāth)	222,200		222,200
	54 Nimāri	293,500		293,500
	55 Shēkhārcāri	488,017		488,017
	56 Sundarāri or Sundarāri	201,556	2,000	203,556
	TOTAL FOR RAJASTHANI	13,870,507	84,777	13,955,284
	67 Brāj Bhāṣā (Jādobāri)	641,823	8,800	650,623
6 WESTERN HINDI	59 Brāj Bhāṣā (Sikaricāri)	127,000	.	127,000
	59 Dāngī or Kalachhu	286,905		286,905
	60 Dāngī (Dāngbhāng)	80,363		80,363
	61 Dāngī (Dāngarwāri or Rāikarātukārā)	108,766		108,766
	62 Dāngī-Jaipuri	217,531		217,531
	63 Dāngī (Kālmāl)	81,216		81,216
	64 Dāngī (Rājāwāri)	133,939		133,939
	Carried over for Western Hindi	1,677,543	8,800	1,686,343
	Carried over for West Central Group	18,239,377	112,090	18,351,467
	Carried over for Indo-Aryan Family	1,680,000	2,200	1,682,200

LANGUAGES.	Dialects	A.—Spoken at home by	B.—Spoken abroad by	Total number of speakers.
	Brought forward for Indo-Aryan Family.	1,680,000	2,200	1,682,200
	Brought forward for West-Central Group	18,239,377	112,090	18,351,467
	Brought forward for Western Hindi	1,677,543	8,800	1,686,343
6 WESTERN HINDI	65 Dholpuri	262,335		262,335
	66 Hindustāni or Urdu	322,000	207,039	529,039
	67 Kanjari	350		350
	68 Rāgarī	600		600
	TOTAL FOR WESTERN HINDI	2,262,828	215,839	2,478,717
7 LABHĀNĪ OR BAK JĀBĪ	69 Unspecified	2,650		2,650
8 UNCLASSED	70 Saharā or Bhūlālī <i>a form of Bunde</i>	20,000		20,000
	TOTAL FOR WEST-CENTRAL GROUP Languages, 6, Dialects, 67	20,524,855	327,979	20,852,834
	3 NORTH WESTERN GROUP			
9 SINDHĪ. .	71 Dhāṭh kī Bōlī	150		150
	72 Sindhī-Thālī	70,000		70,000
	73 Tharālī	61,950		61,950
	TOTAL FOR SINDHĪ .	132,100		132,100
10 WESTERN PANJĀBĪ	74 Mūltānī .		60	60
	TOTAL FOR NORTH-WESTERN GROUP . . .	132,100	60	132,160
	Languages, 2, Dialects, 4			
	4. SOUTH-WESTERN GROUP			
11 MARĀṬHĪ	75 Unspecified	77,000	3,300	80,300
	TOTAL FOR INDO-ARYAN FAMILY . . .	22,413,955	333,539	22,747,494
	Groups, 4, Languages, 11, Dialects, 75			

2.—DRAVIDIAN FAMILY.

LANGUAGES	Dialects.	A.—Spoken at home by	B.—Spoken abroad by	Total number of speakers.
12. Brakani .	76 Standard . . .	255		255
13. Gondi .	77 Standard . . .	150		150
	TOTAL FOR DRAVIDIAN FAMILY . . . Languages, 2, Dialects, 2	405	...	405

3.—IRANIAN FAMILY.

EASTERN GROUP

LANGUAGES	Dialect.	A —Spoken at home by	B —Spoken abroad by	Total number of speakers
14 BILŌCHI	78 Unclassed . .		200	200

FINAL SUMMARY.

Family	No. of Groups.	No. of Languages.	No. of Dialects.	A—Spoken at home by	B—Spoken abroad by	C—Total number of speakers
1 Indo-Aryan	4	11	75	22,413,955	333,539	22,747,494
2 Dravidian	1	2	2	405		405
3 Iranian	1	1	1		200	200
4 Other Languages, not specifically enumerated					333,414	333,414
GRAND TOTAL FOR RAJPUTANA, CENTRAL INDIA, AND AJMERE-MERWARA.	6	14	78	22,414,360	667,153	23,081,513

Families (excluding languages classed as "Others"), 3 Groups (excluding the same), 6 Languages (excluding the same), 14 Dialects (excluding the same) 78